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WESTERN EDITION

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CONTENTS.

Agriculture—Symptoms of Hog Cholera—	1
What Constitutes a Breeder—Michigan	
Breeders' Association—The N.	
Y. American Merino Sheep Breeders' As-	
sociation—	
The Horse—American Trotters in France—	
Christmas in California—Horse Gossip—	
The Farm—Land and Manage It—Cobs in the	
Baronies—Diseases Not Satisfactory—	
Japanese Buckwheat—Agricultural Items	
The Poultry Yard—Cooking Food—	
horticultural—The West Michigan Fruit	
Growers—Next Year's Grape Crop—The	
Why and How of Mulching—Dept. of	
Drawing—Ironing—vs. Cutlery—	
The Chinese Rose—Horticultural Items	
Editorial—Wheat and Oats—Dairy	
Products—Wool—Auction Sale of Poland	
Chinas—New Flocks for Record—Clinton	
County Wool-Growers' Association—	
Farmer's Institutes and the Grange—	
The Tax—The General—	
News Summary—Agricultural—General—	
Foreign—	
Have You Renewed Your Subscription—	
Charter House from Ben-Hur—	
Poetry—Under the Apple Trees—Separation	
Miscellaneous—That Blessed Old Maid—The	
Libby Tunnel—Farm Journals in the	
Forrest and Now—Farming vs. American	
Oil—Keep Breeding—A Georgia	
County Editor who is Very Like the	
President-Elect—A Duke at a Green	
Grocer—An Old Salt's Yarn—A Chemical	
Adventure—An Official Functionary—	
She Had a Treasure Trove—A Queen	
Prophecy—Dancer in Smoking—Some	
Coincidences—An Artful Dodge—Natural	
Soap Mines—Work and Workers—Person-	
al Steam Heaters—A Vanished Florida	
City—Varieties—Chaff—	
Stock Notes—Something Worth Having	
Commercial—	

MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Eighth Annual Meeting—Interesting Papers and Discussions.

The eighth annual meeting of the Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association met at Lansing on Wednesday evening, Dec. 30th, with a fair attendance of breeders. President Samuel Johnson called the meeting to order, and then read his annual address, which we here give in full:

MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, AND FRIENDS.—Another year of varied experience has passed and you have met at this annual gathering to compare your notes; to speak, modestly of course, of your triumphs in breeding, showing and perhaps selling the red, the white and the roans, which represents to you more excellent, which we here give in full:

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Chinas—New Flocks for Record—Clinton

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City—Varieties—Chaff—

Stock Notes—Something Worth Having

Commercial—

Agricultural.

SYMPOMS OF HOG CHOLERA.

A subscriber at Millington, this State, requests the publication of a description of the symptoms of hog cholera.

The symptoms are not always the same even in the same breed. Some die from the disease without showing any apparent symptoms, while others are affected for a number of days, or even weeks, before the disease results fatally. In some cases there is a short, hoarse, hacking cough, difficult in breathing, a panting motion of the flanks with each breath, the head is stretched out and held in a drooping position, the animal walks with a slow, undecided gait, and when caused to squeal shows hoarseness. There is high fever, with rapid pulse. Sometimes there is a tendency to vomit, and diarrhea in the early stages, while others are more or less constipated from the first and remain so until the end. If much hoarseness is shown there is more or less swelling of the throat.

In other cases the hacking cough is less prominent, or is hardly observable; breathing is less difficult; but the staggering gait is more perceptible, showing great weakness in the hind quarters. The animals arch their backs, and the symptoms point to the kidneys as the seat of the disease. They show more or less costiveness; the discharges from the bowels are of the consistency of shoemaker's wax, and in the shape of small irregular balls, coated with greyish or discolored mucus. Frequently, just before death there is a profuse and febrile diarrhea, the animal usually dying very soon afterwards.

While the lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys are more or less affected, the intestines are attacked in about the same manner in all cases, and it is evident the disease starts from them. When once started all remedies have so far proved unavailable.

What Constitutes a Breeder?

BAY CITY, December 21, 1888.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer:

DEAR SIR.—Kindly decide the following question. A advertises a sale and in his catalogue says "all cows guaranteed breeders and all bulls getters." B attends the sale and buys some cows. In the lot one or more he can't get in calf. Now, because he has a guarantee, would that fill the guarantee? E thinks, when he buys them, he has a guarantee that the will breed for him. A claims if they have raised a calf at any time, that fills the guarantee. Which is correct? Yours truly,

BLEEDER.

We should decide that the guarantee requires the cows to breed for the purchaser. The fact that they have bred for their former owner is of no value to the purchaser if they will not breed for him. When such a guarantee is given the party giving it does it for the purpose of securing a purchaser, by rendering the investment less hazardous. The guarantee would be valueless if it did not mean that the seller would stand as security against the animal's proving a non-breeder after purchase, and therefore worthless to the buyer. Such a guarantee, we should say, carries with it the responsibility on the part of the seller of having the animal prove a breeder, or in case of failure, of nullifying the sale.

MR. G. S. ALLEN & SON, of Portland, Long Co., write under date of Dec. 27: "We have to-day shipped to the Agricultural College two half-blood Lincoln lambs (dam high grade Merino) for experimental feeding. Would be much pleased if breeders of other breeds of mutton sheep would do the same. What we all want is which is the best breed of mutton sheep to cross on the common ewes of the country. What all want is to produce mutton lambs and wool."

Flatow's Enterprise: "South American corn" doesn't sound exactly like Bonneman corn, but it is much the same thing, and you yourself better keep your bull-dog loaded.

On the part of the National Association, our colleague Hon. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, having been elected a director of that organization, has been requested to represent it.

The increasing attention given to the breeding of Shorthorns in our State, and the admitted fact that in quality and high breeding of our cattle, as well as in numbers we rank with the first, and also the enterprise of our breeders, were all pleasantly conceded by the Association. I know I voice the sentiments of this body when I say that Mr. Moore will be alert in looking after and advancing in all legitimate ways your interests. He will do it without fear and without a Committee.

English breeders are wiser in this respect, and aged bulls that have proved merit, are retained to an advanced age with great care to the herd. Can we not learn a valuable lesson from this practice of English breeders?

I can congratulate you on the fact that you now have representation in the Board of Directors of the National Association, our colleague Hon. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, having been elected a director of that organization.

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and the results of some experiments made at the stock yards under the direction of the members, in connection with others, will be presented for your consideration by Hon. H. H. Hinds, who has given the subject much careful study.

The 5th article of our constitution provides that the members may become a member of this Association by subscribing to this constitution and paying the sum of one dollar into the treasury annually."

This is construed to mean membership only for one year. I think our Secretary has called your attention to this matter at some previous meeting. Would it not be well to provide that the membership shall be permanent, so that the annual dues might be expected from all who have joined the Association, and not from those who have left the same.

It is the desire of the Association to have a more extensive and more effective organization.

The 6th article of our constitution provides that the members may become a member of this Association by subscribing to this constitution and paying the sum of one dollar into the treasury annually."

This is construed to mean membership only for one year.

I recommend to your consideration this proposed change, as calculated to subserve the best interests of the Association.

I have called your attention to this matter at the annual meetings of the State Agricultural Society and kindred organizations, at their annual meetings preceding legislative sessions, appoint a committee to look after their interests in legislation. This seems to me eminently wise. There is strength in organized combined effort.

Organizations have voice, influence, can secure desired action.

I therefore suggest the appointment of such a committee by this Association. Surely the improved live stock interests of Michigan are second to none in the country. Let us have a committee to look after the interests of Michigan.

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Jan. 5, 1889.

The Horse.

AMERICAN TROTTERS IN FRANCE.

How the Parisians Manage Trotting Races.—An American Stallion Carries Off the Honors.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Spirit of the Times* gives an interesting description of a trotting race recently held at Vincennes, near Paris, and we copy it to show how the French arrange such affairs:

The last trotting meeting of the season took place at Paris Vincennes, on Monday, November 19. It consisted of five races, only one of which was a harness. The meeting and the season closed both very appropriately with the

Grand Handicap de Cloture, International distance handicap, in harness; 2500ft., for all horses, mares and geldings from all countries, three years old and over; a two or four wheel vehicle. It was contested in at least three races, and has been published in the *Bulletin Officiel*: 1500ft., and entrance to first; 700ft., to second; 300ft., to third; fourth gets back his entry; entry 100ft., a ft.; distance 4000 meters (two miles and a half), at one dash.

It was almost dark when the race was trotted. Milton had 4,000 meters to trot, and he was the only one of the lot having that distance to go, a touching tribute to his American origin. Another American, Fred Thomas, had fifty meters less to cover. America held both ends this time, for Fred came in last; not that he is not a good horse, but that his manager is a nincompoop and his driver a zero. Between the two came in the East, French, Russian, mongrels and unknowns, all having less distance to cover. Off goes Milton, driven by Dickerman, at a good gait, and, after a mile, begins passing successively the several handicappers, starting last. After a mile and a quarter he stood seventh among seventeen competitors, and as steadily as a clock, Fred Thomas nowhere, Bagatelle on a break (it was her second race that day). Coming up the hill at the last half mile, Milton stood third, having before him Favre and Enerique. After the turn on the homestretch he put on the required steam and furnished a splendid finish, easily shaking them both off, never breaking once, which is remarkable on his part; he was evidently in his best behavior, so much so that any level-headed American could have driven him to victory that day. He has certainly improved in steadiness in the hands of Charles Dickerman, and Mr. E. A. Terry, his owner, may well be proud of both his horse and his driver. And thus the Great Closing Handicap of the season was easily won by the least speedy of the noble trio this gentlemen brought over from the United States of America to France, to wit: Molle Wilkes, Misty Morning and Milton. Here is the summary:

Milton, b. s., by Smugler-Lizzie, finished 4000 meters in 6.39%, (rate of 2.40 per min.).
Molle Wilkes, b. s. (by Northern Peacock, 375 meters in 6.37.3% (rate of 2.45 per min.).
Enerique, b. s. (French), by Reverside—Oscar, 330 meters in 6.40.4% (rate of 2.47 per min.).
Bedouin III, b. s. (Russian), and in France, 330 meters in 6.39% (rate of 2.40 per min.).
Unplaced—Hardie, Larege, Verdelie, Coco, Wuga, Boom, Axome, Mysere, Bagatelle, Desmele, Monastique, Monargan, Varvar and Fred Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 26, 1888.

much discussion, hit on the scheme of building a house and grounds that could be used exclusively by children; to build a structure where they could all have free entrance, partake of refreshments at a small cost, and lay out grounds attractive to the young, where they could play their games free of charge. As a result these quarters were designed and completed at a cost of \$30,000.

The grounds, as laid out, are calculated to give every opportunity to practice almost any game they please, and indulge in any pleasure or pastime that they wish. There are baseball, lawn tennis, rowing, velocipedes, spring boards, goat carts, donkeys, and to complete all, a merry-go-round that cost \$7,000. The building proper is built of sandstone, iron and glass, and is a great architectural beauty. It is oval in shape, easy of access, and has a splendid appearance throughout. Here at Christmas time, in the loveliest spot in favored California, with the merry sound of children's voices in our ears, surrounded by green lawns and beautiful verdure, what a contrast is presented to your parks in eastern cities. There the trees, stripped of their leafy ornaments, stand quivering in the icy breeze, the flowers are dead, the young trees are wrapped in straw overcoats, and the ground covered with snow. [Not this year.—Ed.]

Here where the view from hill and valley is so exquisite, where even in bleak December you can see young trees and delicate flowers in bloom, we can hear the glad shouts of these children and see the red flush of health upon their cheeks, as they mingle amid these lovely surroundings. It seems to me nature has showered her fairest gifts here and co-operated with art to produce the most glorious panorama that fancy could paint or mind devise. Who of us, no matter how seared by life's toils, but feels rejuvenated at the joy of children at Christmas time, and lives over again in their happiness the years that have gone never again to return? The man or woman who cannot share the glee of innocent childhood must have a heart of adamant, and have lost the sentiment that was dealt out by Deity to smooth life's hard struggles. It seems to me that future history will picture the outlines of these buildings and grounds, which will remain, as long as one stone lies above the other, a perpetual monument to the generosity of Mr. Wm. A. Sharon.

CHAS. LEWIS.

SAFETY

HORSES

Horticultural.

THE WEST MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS.

The winter meeting of this Society was held at Pennville beginning with the evening of Dec. 13th. No meeting of the Society has ever opened under more favorable auspices. The attendance was all that the most enthusiastic could desire. The address of welcome by J. W. McCormick, the Senator elect for the counties of Allegan and Van Buren, was short and to the point, and the response by Mrs. N. H. Bangs, of Paw Paw, was a worthy rejoinder that captivated the audience. President Phillips' address gave voice to the growing needs of Society, and his recommendations were generally considered as necessary and timely.

The reports of the past season's fruit crop were to the effect that on account of the dry weather some of the fruits ripened prematurely, and were thus of small value, and brought corresponding low prices, while those that made good crops brought no large amount of money on account of the frequent glut in the market. On the whole, the season has been a fairly remunerative one. It has at least taught fruit-growers many lessons that they are not slow to recognize, and to make early attempts at correcting errors in marketing and management.

The committee of business men of the town, to whom was assigned the duty of seeing that the representatives from abroad, did nobly, and won many praises from those who were the recipients of their favors. The morning session of Wednesday began by the announcement of committees, etc. The first paper on the program was one on "The Roots of Trees and Plants," by A. C. Gilford. It is not necessary to give any synopsis of the papers mentioned now or hereafter in this report, as they will appear from time to time in the Horticultural department of the FARMER. The discussion following this paper mentioned, gave the writer no time to take notes of the discussion, as hot shot came too thick for anything except defensive warfare. The statement was made in the paper that saving the fibrous roots on young trees was a fallacy, as their office in their growth had been sub-served to bring the tree to its present state and stature. New fiber springing from the primary roots was the main reliance for future growth. The old fibers could not take on the duties which were formerly assigned to them, and as they must die in any event, their presence was superfluous and unnecessary. This idea was an innovation upon established methods, and half a dozen or more men were on their feet to object to such unorthodox doctrine.

The discussion brought out the writer's opinion in defense, that it might be difficult perhaps to determine in the roots of a young tree or plant, which were primary and which were secondary, but that the primary root and its branches, grew by an elongation at its extremity, and that the secondary root or fiber came out from the primary at such points as presented food for the growth of the tree, and when it had performed its office as agent and purveyor for the season, it died, and was succeeded the following year by a new foraging horse, which sucked the juices from the soil, and died in turn. Only a very small part of the fibrous roots of plants or trees were preserved on such as we purchase for planting, but the crown root and its short branches retained active force, stored up by the last season's growth, which would suffice to start new fiber to begin anew the life of the tree. The discussion led to deeper water than the momentary thought could fathom, and so the writer had the satisfaction of saying the last word and of winning a few converts to his doctrines.

SUCCESSFUL PEACH GROWING.

S. G. Shaefer, of South Haven, was given this topic by the Secretary. He repeated, in mitigation of his "twice told tale," the saying of Napoleon after the battle of Barrois: "They would have it so," and proceeded to give us the standard practice, which the paper itself will present in a future number.

In order to give our fruit-growers a wider experience in fruit growing, the President called upon Mr. Goodrich of Cobden, Ill., who was present as a visiting member from the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Mr. Goodrich said that he, and his fellow fruit-growers down in Egypt, had a very exalted idea of the capacity of Western Michigan for growing peaches. They never had 14 consecutive crops of peaches yet and did not expect to. If they got three crops in four years they thought themselves fortunate. They had thought to petition the Legislature to move Lake Michigan farther south, or to remove themselves to this locality. They could not raise good peaches in Southern Illinois unless they proceeded to bag them every day as surely as the sun rises. They cultivate as thoroughly as possible, and sow rye and cowpeas in the orchard in the off year, to fertilize the soil. They sometimes have frost in spring sufficient to destroy the young fruit. The buds never survive 15° below, and are frequently killed at 5°. They begin before the tree is leaved out to trap the curculio by the Ransom process—that of laying cobs or rough barks on the ground under the trees and pick off the bugs that harbor there. Every grower manages the selling for himself, but avails himself of Granger plan of shipping (this will be explained hereafter). The fruit brings about \$1.00 per 1/2 bu. box.

J. Lannin thought every fruit grower present knew when and where to plant and how to cultivate to bring about the best results. The trouble was in an increase of the supply beyond the demand. Every manufacturer understands this, and they attempt to regulate the output accordingly. He advised to take out one-half of all the trees you have of the least desirable and profitable kinds, cultivate the remainder better and thin more, and the solution of the difficulty would soon appear. Everything is combined to make a profit out of every venture, and if anything is left after this profit is secured J. Lannin might have it. He berated the commission man's runners. They come into the fields with a shiny hat and brass watch, with numerous seals, and begin to praise the surroundings, and work upon the vanity of the proprietor, and wind up by so-

holding consignments. He said we fruit growers must pay for all this expense, perfume and all. If we could retain the middleman in Chicago and hold him honest we should be well enough off.

The discussion here branched off upon the common grievance—the robbery between the packing house and the final purchaser.

R. Morrill thought the large fruit growers could combine and make the little ones come to time. We cannot get into shape until all are interested. When asked what he thought was the greatest trouble to get along with, he said: "The trouble is we don't average honest enough. The fellows who said the soaring don't come here to get it, and so keep on in their bad practices of stuffing fruit packages and other sins."

Wednesday afternoon W. A. Smith, of Benton Harbor, read a paper upon "The Trust and its Relation to Horticulture." No very general discussion followed the many good points made, and he was followed by a somewhat lengthy paper upon "Packing and Marketing Fruit," by R. Morrill of Benton Harbor.

During the discussion following this paper Mr. Goodrich was again called out to relate how their "Granger system" came to be inaugurated. He said the express companies formerly carried all their fruit. At first they charged \$2.50 per 100 lbs, and bluffed off the fruit growers by saying they made no money at those figures, but they were persuaded to moderate their views, and dropped down in their charges to 22 cents, and they hear nothing now about losing money even at those figures. But the fruit growers organized themselves and demanded of the railroads equal favors with the express companies and got them. They now have an agent at the place of shipment who loads the fruit, and one in Chicago who receives it, and employs his own help to unload and deliver to the commission house wagon. The company charges \$2.50 for loading and \$5.00 for unloading. Every package is carried carefully and placed in its respective pile, no throwing or kicking about. The company pays \$30 per car for a full train, drawn by a passenger engine going on express time. This train has the preference over all trains except the passenger trains. They also have a night freight for which they formerly paid \$50 per car, then \$42, and now it is down to \$35 per car.

Mr. Goodrich saw no obstacle to the running of such a train on the West Michigan R. except their contract with the express company, which he understood would soon expire. Apropos of this subject, J. P. Wade read the following correspondence, which explains itself:

J. P. WADe, Esq., Pennville, Mich.
DEAR SIR:—Re-plying to your favor of the 6th inst., regarding rates on packages from Pennville to Chicago.

I have had this matter up with our Traffic Manager and General Superintendent, and regret that I must inform you that our contract with the express company bars us from handling small fruit, peaches, etc., by freight. The only way we could handle your peaches is by regular freight train at regular freight rates. This train leaves Pennville at 10 A. M. in the day to Chicago, and would not get you there on the market at a reasonable hour. If, however, you desire to take the chances of handling your fruit by this train, and will run your risk as regards arriving in Chicago, we will furnish you the cars and let you give it a trial.

Yours truly,
M. W. ROSE, A. G. F. A.

Mr. Wade, determined to know their rights under the Inter-State Commerce law, addressed a letter to the Hon. T. W. Cooley, chairman of the commission, and received the following reply:

August 16, 1888.
J. P. WADe, Esq., Pennville, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—Re-plying to yours of the 13th inst., I fear the Commission will not be able to allow you as express matter, I am afraid you cannot secure the right; though you, undoubtedly have the right to send it as ordinary freight.

Very truly yours,
T. W. COOLEY.

It soon transpired that there was a second Mr. Goodrich present—a brother to the first speaker of that name, who was the receiver of the fruit by the Granger system at Chicago. On the first starting of this train there were usually eight cars drawn up to their platform, now there are often 15. He was informed by telegraph as to the number of cars on the way, and employed hands to correspond, so that when the train arrived at 5:30 A. M., two expert men were placed in each car, and often the whole train was unloaded and the goods on the way to the commission houses in 35 minutes. The advantage is in the facility of handling the fruit, and getting it on the market early, so that the outgoing trains can take the stock ordered for inland towns. The rate from Cobden on a half bushel crate of tomatoes is seven cents by the Granger train and 12 cents by local express. He thought the rate on a basket of peaches from Pennville would not exceed 3½ cents, and if the train properly might be reduced to two cents.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Goodrich stated that while the goods on his train were got out at once on arrival, that coming on regular express was frequently left in the cars until the next day. This developed a new surprise. It seems that the local express agent, getting an inkling as to what was likely to develop, had sent a dispatch to the general agent at Grand Rapids, who hastened to the meeting on the first train.

Mr. Angel, the general express manager for this road, addressed the indulgence of the meeting to explain in some particular the action of the express companies. He said the company was doing the business to make money, and not as a special favor to any of the towns along the line. He thought the employers of the company were ordinarily careful in handling the goods, and whenever complaints had reached him, he had investigated as to where the responsibility rested. He thought the trouble often was with the grower in being late at the station and the fruit must be handled hastily if at all.

Every member, who had been shipping fruit had a bad bundle of complaints, some of which had been presented at the gentleman's office at Grand Rapids, and no notice had been taken of the outrages committed. This developed quite an exciting discussion for a little time, when Mr. Angel retorted, evidently unable to manage so uneven a contest. Negotiations were at once begun by

telegraph with the railroad company, to contract with them for the running of cars for the next season's crop of fruit, after the Granger plan of Southern Illinois. Before the close of the meeting an organization was perfected for this purpose, with a working force that augurs well for its success.

J. Lannin introduced a resolution endorsing the action of other public bodies in presenting the names of the Hon. J. J. Woodman for Commissioner of Agriculture, to the incoming administration.

The President wished to advertise the "Ashland Produce Co., of Wisconsin, as a snide concern whose purpose was deceit and robbery. Dornback & Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, were branded as unreliable and tricky.

An invitation from the South Haven Pomological Society to hold the summer meeting at that place was accepted.

Following are the officers for the coming year: President, Walter Phillips; Secretary, G. H. LaFleur; Treasurer, W. A. Smith; Executive Committee, J. Lannin, A. C. Glidden, Wm. Carrier, W. B. Andrus, R. Morrill.

The meeting adjourned, leaving the impression on every member that this had been one of the very best meetings ever held in the State. The treasurer's books showed over \$50 taken as membership fees during the present session—an exhibit which marks Pennville as among the first class towns in which to hold a fruit convention.

A. C. G.

Next Year's Grape Crop.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, who writes from Erie Co., O., says of the vineyards on the south shore and islands of Lake Erie, which were so badly damaged by the hail the past year: "One thing we are tolerably certain of for next year is this—if the winter is a severe one the grape crop will be very light. Delaware vines that lost their leaves early and failed to ripen their crop, cannot produce anything at all next year, no matter how favorable the winter may be. About the same may be said of Catawbas. Even the Ives, in the track of the hail storm, are in poor shape. Many of the hail stones were an inch and more in diameter, and coming with a high wind, they shot down through the trellis almost like minie balls, clearing their way through foliage and clusters, knocking off the young shoots and even the bark from the still unripened wood. Wherever the leaf was knocked off, the fruit bud for next year was liable to grow; so that in trimming I find a great many buds thus prematurely developed, from merely over large buds to little shoots half an inch long with leaves, and all killed by the hard frost of October 10th. In some cases only the primary bud is killed, the secondary one being still alive. Perhaps one-fourth of the buds are thus destroyed. For this reason, I am leaving longer canes for bearing than I otherwise should, as I believe in trimming thoroughly back to avoid over-bearing. Some of the canes were so battered with the hail that it is doubtful if they will do well next summer."

It is enough for the onions to do best. Leo Weltz had the same opinion of draining back land. He said the reason they raised fine bulbs in Holland was because the roots went down to the water in the muck soil.

As for the opinion that the water above cannot get down so far when drains are made four feet deep, it is obviously wrong. File drains, it is well known, draw the water a distance of ten or fifteen feet or more, horizontally, on each side, through the soil, and it would be far easier for it to descend but three or four feet directly downwards by its own weight.

At the same meeting Prof. T. H. Burrill stated as a matter of fact, that recorded measurements show that an immense amount of water is thrown into the air by the foliage of plants; that a large, well developed forest tree throws off about 40 barrels of water in one dry, sunshiny day. Ten such trees on an acre would give off 400 barrels; but this would be only the twentieth of an inch during the same time.

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R. M. KELLOGG thinks that for packing fruit there should be three grades of ripeness—home use, for the immediate market, and for the distant market. The same must be considered in connection with apples.

It is thought that before long California currants, grown and cured from the White Corinth grape, which is seedless, will supply Zante currants in the United States. They are of the same size and appearance, (dirt excepted) as the Zante currants.

SOME of the leading growers of celery at Kalamazoo propose to curtail the area devoted to this crop by at least one-half next year, owing to low prices consequent upon over-production this season. The late crop was badly dwarfed by dry weather, and rates have been too low to be profitable.

F. WELLHOUSE, of Fairmount, Leavenworth Co., Ks., claims to be the "apple king" of his State, having 437 acres in apple orchards, almost one-half, or 213 acres, being set to Ben Davis, and of the residue, 69 acres are in Winesap, 70 in Missouri Pippins, 40 of Jonathan, 16 of Cooper's Early White and 10 of Morden Blush. This year his crop was 20,000 bushels, or, more exactly, 20,000 bushels less 11, which he sold at \$1.80 per barrel. This spring Mr. Wellhouse will set 320 acres, and in the spring of 1890 still another tract of 320 acres, making 640 acres in a solid block, principally set to Ben Davis. This will give a total orchard area of 1,177 acres, or, allowing 100 trees to the acre, 107,700 trees.

THE Tacoma, Washington Territory, News of Dec. 15th, 1888, says: Alfred Savage, living a mile east of Walla Walla, yesterday brought in a small branch containing a dozen half acres, large apples, upon whose growth, flavor or ripening process the advancement of the season has had no injurious effect. He says they are of the "Gentling" variety, although that name is derived from "June-eating," and is described by Webster as an apple that ripens very early. But, no matter; it is very nice to have apples to pick fresh and sound from the trees at Christmas. Next comes Dr. L. A. Port with a lot of delicious ripe grapes, a second growth this year, from his home garden here in the city, and following him comes a lot of second growth "Golden Sweet" apples gathered in C. P. Chapman's garden on Piety Hill. Verily, this is a wonderful climate.

HERETOFORE the material most in use for tying buds in grafting has been the inner bark of the bass-wood, which, after the bark is stripped from the tree in June, and steeped in water a few weeks, separates into strong thin ribbons. Occasionally also a somewhat similar product from Cuba has been in use. More recently, however, a preparation of the leaves of the Raphia, one of the palms from tropical Africa or the eastern coast of South America, has been coming into use, and meeting with decided approval wherever it has been tried. It is long, soft, strong and cheap. One of the correspondents at the recent nurserymen's conventions where it was exhibited, characterized it as being "like corn husks but longer;" it is much stronger, however, and quite as soft as the finest corn husks.

We have seen it stated that the plant contains two or three months in bloom. It is very desirable because of its hardness and adaptability for the Christmas decorations. H. niger was introduced from Cuba in 1850. Some say the name is derived from helicon, a poison, and bora, food; others tell us that the name is derived from the River Helicon, on the banks of which it grows profusely. This last seems the most likely from the similarity of the names. At first we were puzzled by the niger, which represents the species, as that signifies black, and the flower is white. By research we have found that this probably relates to the black roots, and not to the flower. The roots are very thick and knotty; almost black outside but whitish internally. The powdered root has been used as a medicine more than a thousand years. It is said to have a stimulating effect on the liver, and to be useful in the cure of dropsy, epilepsy and chronic skin diseases. In excessive doses it acts as a poison. In D. v. v. the people are so superstitious as to believe black helicon has power to drive away evil spirits from their dwellings, and destroy the power of witches. They blessed their cattle with it to preserve them from evil spells. For this purpose they dug up the plant with religious ceremonies. They would draw a circle around the plant with a sword, then turn to the east and pray to Asclepius for leave to dig up the root. They call it the Winter Rose in Devon, Christwurst in Germany, and Christmas Rose in England and Germany. It has been dedicated to St. Agnes, the patroness of purity, because of its whiteness, and in some places it used to be called the flower of St. Agnes. It is hoped that our florists will bring this flower to the knowledge and availability of the general public by including it in their catalogues. We find it named in only two, with the exception of that of the New York agent for Rozen & Son, of Holland. They describe nearly forty varieties. We will name a few of these magnificent hybrids, originated in the Berlin Botanic Gardens, of which Carl Koch says in the *London Gardener's Chronicle*: "I am convinced that at this time of the year there are no more beautiful or more useful plants than these hybrid heliconia."

ALBIN OTTO, fine formed, pure white flowers, the centre of the petals covered with numerous dazzling carmine red spots.

BOWSHIER'S "COMBINATION FEED GRINDING MILL" (Gold with or without elevator.) Has Self-Feed for Ear Corn. Grinds and cuts all kinds of grain. Used considerably in Europe. It is an entire departure from all others. Lightest and most compact mill built. Two sizes 6 to 12 horse-power; 15 to 60 bushels capacity. Write for circular.

N. P. BOWSHIER, South Bend, Ind.

MICHIGAN FARMS AND FARMING LANDS.

500 IMPROVED FARMS IN CENTRAL Michigan and 10,000 acres of timbered Farms for sale at great bargains. Send for our *Free Leaflet* Journal, mailed free on application.

A. CLARK & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 107 Washington Ave., LANSING, Mich.

For a "BIG INJUN" 3-Wheel Sulky Plow Address GALE MANUF'G CO., Albion, Mich.

GOOD-BYE, my Lovers, Good-Bye, &c.

Address PETER HENDERSON & CO., 37 and 37 Courtland St., New York.

IF you want to know all about the Garden,

address PETER HENDERSON & CO., 37 and 37 Courtland St., New York.

17-461

New Styles, Gold Ova., Hidden Name and

Border Floral Cards, with name, 10 cts.

20 New Samples every month 4 cts. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

18-919

Horticultural Items.

E. H. Scott says that with a power pump, two men can go over 1,700 trees per day, applying Paris green. He puts on rubber gloves and coat for safety and dryness.

REPORTS from the most important cranberry raising districts indicate a short crop, and prices are high. Last year the Cape Cod crop was 85,500 barrels; this year it is 10,000 or 15,000 barrels short.

A very useful implement, employed to cut out dead blackberry or raspberry canes, is shaped somewhat like a large button hook, with the hook portion flattened and sharpened, the whole being about 20 inches long.

R.

T'S YARN.

Was Used as a Plug
in Shipboard.
A familiar landmark
in, in the memory of
this city, has never
left from his seat on
South street and
New York Evening
tale of the trouble
to pass to become as
one run away from his

Jan. 5, 1889.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER

THE HAD HIM.

Dear Jess, it seems quite strange to me (Does it not seem strange to you?) When we together used to be. We both were twenty-one.

But now we meet (can it be true— I think it's ever and ever!) We've passed my forty first and you Are only thirty-four!

I do not know, I do not care How Fortune's favored you. You look as young as when you were My dear, at twenty-two.

But this I'd like to know, dear Jess (For it now appears): Why you in age than me are less By more than seven years?

The matron dropped her deep lashed eyes. And as she held him fast, She answered, 'twixt her long drawn sighs: 'You know men live so fast!'

Boston Courier

Henry IV. to the outbreak of the revolution, "Bis Clem" (nearly Napoleon Bonaparte, and "corporas" seems to be a play upon Corsican origin. Lastly, who can fail to see that "Bis III," the "baker," is Boulanger! Whilst the "Bis Clem" who is to bring France's destiny to an ignominious end can only be Bis [mark] and Clemenceau! Such is said to be the prophecy published in 1868 by one Jacques Molan, Doctor of Laws and Advocate to the Parliament of Macon.

DANGER IN SMOKING.

Need of an Invention That Will Make Tobacco Harmless.

Experience of a Man Who Used Cigarettes, Cigars, a Meerschaum and a Corn-Cob with Very Little Satisfaction to Himself.

When I lived in London I traveled every day some distance on the underground railway, writes Luke Sharp in the Detroit *Press*. I got on at Tipton Green station, in the western suburbs, and got out at the Temple, right in the heart of the metropolis. This was the only way to get home, and I remained I passed the journey.

The morning I was up the trip, and on that I had to climb a stairway to get to the train, and when the journey was finished I found myself down under ground. When the down journey was ended it left me away up on a station perch on an embankment. It is wonderful the curious experiences a person can have in a place like London.

The journey under ground never quite suited my taste for traveling. The scenery in the tunnel is not at all beautiful, even though it is well lighted.

My ship was fillin' at work at the sea gainin' 'em heart and hope.

It didn't dro off and drag me by the nose, but the first look up to the sky said, "Thank

you, I'm free

own into the hold in' to one of the tanks. The man went back 'n told the cap

the down into the hold'sh'ed

is a hole 'bout the size of a house.

Then I went up to the hole, and I believe it's up to me, if they didn't

able to me, but it

down in'. After a pump out, an' the hole. For my gava me free

in closed his teeth

he could open them

explanation of his

RACKET.

Work to Every
faction.

Chicago travelers whose
pound of a day what to do. His
the comparison by
and naturally

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shake the rater

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the samples. He
baking-powder,

the business and of it in shoes?

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—my employer—

and I had been try-

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Mr. I had been ex-

for our manufac-

sharpener.

"No," replied his

scissors-grinder

"No," replied his

bangs-bracelet.

The greatest cotton market in the world

is at Savannah, Ga. Norfolk, Va., handles

the largest quantity.

the morning of these lines seems to be

something like this: Thou must live and

die, O Gaul, under the sun. For two

centuries under Bo I, thou shalt rise.

O Gaul, thou shalt raise up (I Bo II, and

thou shalt rend thyself into pieces. Then

under Bo III, the baker, Bis Clem will end thy rule."

The explanation of the supposed

"prophecy" is plain enough. "Bo I" is the

Bourbon dynasty, which ruled France for

two centuries—from 1589 to 1789, from

the year 1589.

THE QUEER PROPHECY.

Ornios Lines Forecasting the Destru-

tion of French Civilization.

A Belgian poet professes to have un-

earthed a curious passage out of an

old book in the State Library of Brussels,

says the *Telegraph*. This book was published

by Jean Stratis in Lyons in the year 1555,

and contains a number of astrological

"prophecies" much in the style of Nostradamus.

Among these is said to be the following:

"Tu dix vivre et mourir, O Gaul, sous trois

Deux Sictes sous Bo I, tu haulseras O Gaul.

Tu corsers Bo II, ales to feras tombeau;

Puis suis entro Bo II, Bo Clem clord tout

Following is the copy of a placard in a

Louisville (Ky.) store window:

"We will be pleased to talk dry-goods

and hardware, and to give you the best

science, or religion, but we draw the

line at politics."

THE GREATEST COTTON MARKET IN THE WORLD.

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is at Savannah, Ga. Norfolk, Va.,

(Continued from First Page.)
that he will ever be discarded; he has butted his way from Matamoras, Texas, and wherever he goes he apt to stay. All large flocks that are kept either for their meat or fleece must be mainly of Mexican blood, and if economic miseries, or partisan fury do not succeed in putting obstacles in the way, we will produce wool enough to keep every spindle in the land humming, supply our people with wholesome mutton and an abundance of substantial, comfortable and cheap clothing.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted. The Treasurer's report showed a substantial balance in the treasury. It was decided to publish the second volume of the Register the coming year; also that all who desire to have individual pedigrees of their flocks appear in the next volume will have an opportunity of doing so, and in due time will be furnished with blanks to extend their pedigrees. The expense of extra space occupied will be paid by the owners of flocks.

D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, Mich., read a paper on "The Benefits of Association," and Geo. W. Stuart, of the same place, read a paper on "The Present Value of Merinos." Both papers were highly appreciated and freely discussed, and a vote of thanks tendered to each of the authors. Both papers will be published in the Michigan Farmer.

Questions were given to several of the members who would open the subject, and discussions were drawn out which were of great value to breeders. It was moved and carried that the executive committee be authorized to confer with committees from associations of like character in other States for the purpose of agreeing on some place for holding annual public sales. The following is a list of officers for 1889:

President—Davis Cissell, Ossineka.
Vice-President—J. S. Bechler, Livonia.
Secretary—J. S. Bechler, Elkhorn, Sheboygan.
Treasurer—W. H. Sherman, East Avon.
Executive Committee—J. D. Sullivan, Livonia; C. W. Lewis, Hopewell; E. D. Gage, De Ruyter.

The following resolutions were offered, and after discussion adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the New York Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, in convention assembled, do most heartily endorse and pray that Congress at an early date will pass section 316 of the Tariff bill so called, which provides a duty of eleven cents upon all wool, mohair, in two classes and two of said bill. And also section 347, which provides a duty of two and one-half cents, together with section 348, which provides a duty on wool of the same amount.

We also endorse and pray the passage of sections 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, substantially as framed in the same bill.

We also pray for an equivalent and proportionate protection on woolen goods, that manufacturers of woolens may continue in a prosperous condition.

We also pray that the valuation of all foreign wools and woolens be fixed at our own ports instead of at foreign ports.

J. HORATIO EARLL, Secy.

Stock Notes.

MR. WM. M. SEXTON, of Holly, Oakland Co., will have a sale on January 23, of 20 head of choice Holstein-Friesians, comprising cows, heifers and bulls. There will be 30 head offered, and all of a high character, as the record of this herd is the show ring of the largest fairs in the State at least.

MR. S. M. TOWNSEND, of Ionia, has purchased from G. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, the bunch of Merino lambs purchased by the latter at the Gilmore sale. They are of Atwood blood. Mr. Townsend purchased a number at the sale, and with this additional lot has the foundation of a fine flock, both in quality and breeding.

MESSRS. MINHILL & FIFIELD, of Bay City, report the following recent sales of Herefords from their herds:

David Geddes, Saginaw, bull Morgan 5452 and heifer Little 3rd, 31682 and Vesty 2d, 31644.

To Joseph Limpew, Gladwin, bull Herman, heifer Little 5d.

Mesrs. M. & F. write that their herd is doing finely, and the calves now coming are the best they have yet had. Sales have been at satisfactory prices.

MR. C. F. MOORE, of St. Clair, has sold to Mr. Bement, of Lansing, the young Shorthorn and Waterloo Crags, 2d, red, calved November 27, 1887. He was sired by Waterloo Duke 618, dam Countess of Crags (Vol. 26), by imp. Wild Eyes Connaught 34099; 2d dam, Countess of Sideview 2d by 8th Duke of Vinewood 32445; 3d dam, Countess of Wilmot 21, by ex. 5th Lord 10382, and tracing direct to the cow, Crags, owned by Mr. Bates, and the foundation of the Crags family. This is a nicely bred bull, and should prove a valuable sire.

MR. W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, Livingston Co., breeder of Holstein-Friesians, has sold to G. W. Morris, of Reed City, Mich., the yearling bull Howell, No. 5587 H. F. B., also to Experiment Station, Michigan Agricultural College, heifer calf Howell; No. 12005 H. F. B. This heifer's sire was awarded first prize at Michigan State Fair, also her dam at same fair got first prize, and her grand dam second prize, competing in a ring of seventeen cows. These same animals entered into the making up of the herd which was awarded first prize at Grand Rapids, offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

MR. GEO. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, has sold to S. B. Bristol, of Almont, the following Shorthorns from his herd:

Roxana 9th, of Winchester, by Geneva's Aldrie 23255, dam Roxana 2d by Airlie 2187, and tracing to imp. Harriet, by Young Wm. 17.

A daughter of above cow, one year old last June, sired by Victor 41200.

Rolette of Genesee, calved January 18, 1885, by Victor 41200, dam Rosebud by Independence, tracing to imp. Young Paylies, by Fairfax (1023).

Rolette of Genesee, 2d, two years old, by Victor 41200, dam Rolette of Genesee, noted above.

Also a full sister to Rolette of Genesee, calved March 23, 1888.

Something Worth Having.

We have just received from Johnson & Stokes, the well-known seed growers, their Garden and Farm Manual for 1889. It is a beautiful book, profusely illustrated and containing authentic descriptions of many rare novelties and valuable specialties for market gardeners. It will be mailed, together with a packet of seed of the fine new tomato, Brandywine, to any of our readers who send 10 cents in postage stamps to Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, Pa.

At the time some of our butchers were engaged in the shipping of cattle to England, they used to make their headquarters in London at a hotel called the "Three Jolly Butchers," kept by Mr. Fred. Learoyd. They had many a story to tell of the speed of the American trotting horse, and finally Mr. Learoyd became interested in the matter, and arranged with Harry Phillips to bring him over a dyer. Harry, at this time, was the owner of "Betsy Baker," quite a speedy mare, and on his next trip took her over. Mr. Learoyd purchased her and surprised the natives by beating everything he could match her against. He became infatuated with the sport, and Harry was called on for some more trotters, which it is needless to say he furnished. "Betsy Baker" finally died and Mr. Learoyd took her to his house mounted as an ink stand and sent it to Harry. Christmas day, 1887, he again remembered him by sending an English plum pudding. But during the past year Mr. Learoyd was gathered to his fathers, and with him died much of the interest in trotting. However, Mrs. Learoyd is still an enthusiast in the American trotter, still retaining and driving the horses left by her husband. To show that she appreciated the pleasure afforded her, and her feelings towards Harry, she shipped him by express a large plum pudding, which reached her at Christmas. That was made in the highest style of the art a great many of Harry's friends who partook of it can testify, and among them is the editor of the Farmer. We sympathize with Mrs. Learoyd in her bereavement, and would suggest that she take the jilliet of the three butchers as a comforter in her declining years and a companion in her drives.

HICKORY NUTS.—Steady: Ohio quoted at \$1 50@1 65 and State at \$1 25@1 35 per bu. for Michigan shell-bucks. Large, \$1 25 per bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Market steady: Estero quoted at \$1 25@1 50 and State at \$1 75@1 80 per cwt.

DRIED APPLES.—Marked quiet. Offerings light. Quoted at \$1 25@1 per bu. for sun dried and \$1 25@1 for evaporated. Stocks large.

WINE.—Marked quiet. Ohio quoted at \$1 50@1 65 and State at \$1 25@1 35 per bu. for Michigan shell-bucks. Large, \$1 25 per bu.

ONIONS.—Steady in the market. Quotations given at 90@1 10@1 per bbl. and 25@1 35@1 per bu.

POULTRY.—Dressed quoted at \$1 25@1 per bu. for sun dried and \$1 25@1 for evaporated. Stocks large.

HOGS.—The offerings of hogs numbered 1,401 head. The hog market was somewhat of a surprise to the drovers. During the past week prices have declined both in the east and the west, but the supply being comparatively light here, and the local dealers needing hogs, they were enabled to advance prices 10@15 cents over those of last week. This prevented shippers from competing, and the local dealers got all that were offered.

WYOMING.—Sold Rausse 48 at 207 lbs at \$5.05. Hayes sold Gordon 19 at 121 lbs at \$5.25.

HUNTER.—Sold Kuner 23 at 61 lbs at \$5.25. Lovewell sold Lovemore 78 at 64 lbs at \$5.10.

WINSLOW.—Sold Burt Spencer 100, part lambs, at \$4.

WINSLOW.—Sold Burt Spencer 100, part lambs, at \$4.

WATSON.—Sold Burt Spencer 56 at 80 lbs at \$4.

SMITH.—Sold Clark 22 lambs at 78 lbs at \$5.50. Shearer sold Burt Spencer 188 at \$5.10.

KALISHER.—Sold Burt Spencer 100 at 109 lbs at \$4.

WILCOX.—Sold R. S. Webb 50 at 173 lbs at \$5.15. Sprague sold R. S. Webb 20 at 169 lbs at \$5.15.

PROPER.—Sold R. S. Webb 39 at 198 lbs at \$5.10. Knapp sold Green 53 at 14 lbs at \$5.10.

LOWELL.—Sold R. S. Webb 44 at 198 lbs at \$5.10.

ADAMS.—Sold Farnam 18 at 187 lbs at \$5.10.

COLLARD.—Sold Haines 47 at 155 lbs at \$5.10.

PURDY.—Sold Kuner 24 at 42 lbs at \$5.25.

HOLMES.—Sold Webb Bros 35 at 174 lbs at \$5.10.

HATFIELD.—Sold R. S. Webb 56 at 155 lbs at \$5.10.

LOMAN.—Sold Farnam 22 at 207 lbs at \$5.10. Holmes sold Webb Bros 10 at 163 lbs at \$5.10.

LONGFORD.—Sold Webb Bros 29 at 219 lbs at \$5.10.

LELAND.—Sold Rausse 10 at 251 lbs at \$5.10. Larder sold R. S. Webb 44 at 196 lbs at \$5.10.

PATRICK.—Sold R. S. Webb 22 at 354 lbs at \$5.10. Webster sold R. S. Webb 50 at 197 lbs at \$5.10.

WILCOX.—Sold Bigley 49 at 187 lbs at \$5.05.

MURPHY.—Sold Webb 10 at 251 lbs at \$5.10.

DEVINE.—Sold R. S. Webb 110 at 216 lbs at \$5.10.

BEARDSLEY.—Sold Rausse 46 at 128 lbs at \$5.10. Longford sold R. S. Webb 69 at 219 lbs at \$5.10.

HAY.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton:

200.—Lamb.—21 loads: Eight at \$10; four at \$11; three at \$11; one at \$14; \$15@1 10@1 15@1 20@1 25@1 30@1 35@1 40@1 45@1 50@1 55@1 60@1 65@1 70@1 75@1 80@1 85@1 90@1 95@1 100@1 105@1 110@1 115@1 120@1 125@1 130@1 135@1 140@1 145@1 150@1 155@1 160@1 165@1 170@1 175@1 180@1 185@1 190@1 195@1 200@1 205@1 210@1 215@1 220@1 225@1 230@1 235@1 240@1 245@1 250@1 255@1 260@1 265@1 270@1 275@1 280@1 285@1 290@1 295@1 300@1 305@1 310@1 315@1 320@1 325@1 330@1 335@1 340@1 345@1 350@1 355@1 360@1 365@1 370@1 375@1 380@1 385@1 390@1 395@1 400@1 405@1 410@1 415@1 420@1 425@1 430@1 435@1 440@1 445@1 450@1 455@1 460@1 465@1 470@1 475@1 480@1 485@1 490@1 495@1 500@1 505@1 510@1 515@1 520@1 525@1 530@1 535@1 540@1 545@1 550@1 555@1 560@1 565@1 570@1 575@1 580@1 585@1 590@1 595@1 600@1 605@1 610@1 615@1 620@1 625@1 630@1 635@1 640@1 645@1 650@1 655@1 660@1 665@1 670@1 675@1 680@1 685@1 690@1 695@1 700@1 705@1 710@1 715@1 720@1 725@1 730@1 735@1 740@1 745@1 750@1 755@1 760@1 765@1 770@1 775@1 780@1 785@1 790@1 795@1 800@1 805@1 810@1 815@1 820@1 825@1 830@1 835@1 840@1 845@1 850@1 855@1 860@1 865@1 870@1 875@1 880@1 885@1 890@1 895@1 900@1 905@1 910@1 915@1 920@1 925@1 930@1 935@1 940@1 945@1 950@1 955@1 960@1 965@1 970@1 975@1 980@1 985@1 990@1 995@1 1000@1 1005@1 1010@1 1015@1 1020@1 1025@1 1030@1 1035@1 1040@1 1045@1 1050@1 1055@1 1060@1 1065@1 1070@1 1075@1 1080@1 1085@1 1090@1 1095@1 1100@1 1105@1 1110@1 1115@1 1120@1 1125@1 1130@1 1135@1 1140@1 1145@1 1150@1 1155@1 1160@1 1165@1 1170@1 1175@1 1180@1 1185@1 1190@1 1195@1 1200@1 1205@1 1210@1 1215@1 1220@1 1225@1 1230@1 1235@1 1240@1 1245@1 1250@1 1255@1 1260@1 1265@1 1270@1 1275@1 1280@1 1285@1 1290@1 1295@1 1300@1 1305@1 1310@1 1315@1 1320@1 1325@1 1330@1 1335@1 1340@1 1345@1 1350@1 1355@1 1360@1 1365@1 1370@1 1375@1 1380@1 1385@1 1390@1 1395@1 1400@1 1405@1 1410@1 1415@1 1420@1 1425@1 1430@1 1435@1 1440@1 1445@1 1450@1 1455@1 1460@1 1465@1 1470@1 1475@1 1480@1 1485@1 1490@1 1495@1 1500@1 1505@1 1510@1 1515@1 1520@1 1525@1 1530@1 1535@1 1540@1 1545@1 1550@1 1555@1 1560@1 1565@1 1570@1 1575@1 1580@1 1585@1 1590@1 1595@1 1600@1 1605@1 1610@1 1615@1 1620@1 1625@1 1630@1 1635@1 1640@1 1645@1 1650@1 1655@1 1660@1 1665@1 1670@1 1675@1 1680@1 1685@1 1690@1 1695@1 1700@1 1705@1 1710@1 1715@1 1720@1 1725@1 1730@1 1735@1 1740@1 1745@1 1750@1 1755@1 1760@1 1765@1 1770@1 1775@1 1780@1 1785@1 1790@1 1795@1 1800@1 1805@1 1810@1 1815@1 1820@1 1825@1 1830@1 1835@1 1840@1 1845@1 1850@1 1855@1 1860@1 1865@1 1870@1 1875@1 1880@1 1885@1 1890@1 1895@1 1900@1 1905@1 1910@1 1915@1 1920@1 1925@1 1930@1 19